DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 78 FIFTH AVENUE.

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor
A. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Clearance Sale Continues

Sewing Machines.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Grocery Specials.

Dry Goods.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1869. NO. 99.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE PATENT BUILDING BLOCK.

General Howard Replies to Superseding Architect Mullett—The American and Asiatic Telegraph Company—The Wells, Fargo & Co. Contract Denounced—An Invoice of Florida Fruits—Naval Surgeons Rank—Official Report of Affairs in Arkansas—Nominations by the President—The Tariff Bill—Sympathy with Crete —The Alaska Investigation—Course on Senate Business—Inauguration Ball—Organization of Militia in the South.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Agrarian Revolt in Ireland.

Communist Conspiracy in Spain—Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

Agrarianism in Ireland.

LONDON, January 7.—The feeling among the tenantry in some parts of Ireland is very bitter against the land holders, and many cases of agrarian revolt are reported.

Communist Conspiracy.

MADRID, January 7.—It is reported a communist conspiracy has been discovered in Xeres. An investigation of the affair is now in progress.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 7.—United States bonds closed firmer and higher; 5-20s 79@79½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, January 7.—Bourse better; Rentes 70 francs 2 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 7.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 93 5-20 bonds, 74½; stocks quiet and steady; Erie 20½; Illinois Central, 90.

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Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12½d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter firm at 10s 3d@10s 6d; western firm at 10s 6d@10s 9d. Flour firm at 35s. Corn firm at 34s 6d. Oats firm at 24s 6d. Barley firm at 40s. Peas firm at 40s. Pork firm at 97s 6d. Beef firm. Lard 58s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 57s.

Petroleum—Spirits petroleum 9½d; refined 1s 7d. Tallow quiet. Turpentine 28s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, January 7.—Tallow flat at 46s 9d. Calcutta linseed 56s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 53½f.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £14,000.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Last Day of January Celebration—Fox Hunt—Meeting of Reverend Orators.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, January 7, 1869.

The Democracy of this city are to celebrate the 8th of January tomorrow evening by a grand supper and ball. The affair will be a great success and a general good time is anticipated. Hon. R. Burns is to preside.

A grand circular fox hunt is to come off at Lexington, this county, on Saturday. A noted fox hunter from Ashland, Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Miller's Hotel, has challenged to the chase. Many will attend from this city to engage in the sport.

The week of prayer is observed in this city by meetings every evening in the several churches, and morning pray or meetings at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. All are well attended with increasing interest.

The Assessor of the Seventh District has secured the services of Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Columbus, for the meeting of Assessors and Revenue officers of the State on the 13th.

HAVANA.

Proclamation of Captain General Dulce Successful at the Revolutionists—Last News from Mexico—A Revolution Against Juarez Impending—An American Assassinated, &c., &c.

HAVANA, January 7.—Captain General Dulce has issued his anxiously awaited proclamation. It is addressed to Cubans. He says: "I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility, and will not rest until I have restored peace to the Island. I am a general, not a politician, and my duty is to fight and conquer. The rebellion is practically ended in the Eastern Department. Spaniards and Cubans are all brothers. From this day Cuba will be considered in a state of siege. Those who, with arms in the hand, resist the laws of nations, and the rights of mankind, will be treated as pirates. Fundamental principles of true liberty are granted you.

The proclamation concludes as follows: "Cubans and Spaniards, speaking in the names of our country and Spain, I declare that we will not lay down our arms, and establish union and fraternity.

News from the interior to-day is that Colonel Valmaseda is marching towards Puerto Principe. Colonel Quesada, with 1,000 men, are hanging close and other forces, and last of them are holding Colonel Lobo in check at Las Tunas. Gen. Jordan is in the field with 2,000 men, and Gen. Calito, at the head of the rebel bands, remains in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe. From the latter is receiving at Nassau, N. P., the troops and furnishing people of the Island.

Senor Vasquez, who was killed by a Spanish officer yesterday, was buried this morning. Many of the prominent citizens of Havana followed the remains to the grave. The ceremony, and what is said, was the way some Cubans intended to make the funeral a political demonstration.

The steamer Imperatrice, from Vera Cruz, brings mail later dates from Mexico. There are no new developments of these already published. It is said that the President is controlled by a party in the Cabinet, and that the Cabinet do not act as they please, and they threaten to resign. That is nothing new.

An American was murdered outside the walls of Vera Cruz shortly after the departure of the steamer. What for, although known to the authorities, has not been investigated. The murder occurred yesterday. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is powerless to obtain justice. The Mexican authorities are afraid of the United States, and some of them clamor for another war. The Consul has reported General Alborro and Lerdo de Tejada to the United States Journal to the purpose of placing Porfirio Diaz at the head of affairs.

Lamp Accident at Mount Vernon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, January 7, 1869.

About eight o'clock this morning, a man named Benjamin Evans was seriously burned about the head and breast at the Lybrand House, by accidentally falling against a lamp on a post in front of the house, when by some means the lamp slipped from his hands, striking him on the head and breaking, spilling the oil over him, which caught fire. He immediately started for the creek which was near by, but was thrown down by some men and the fire put out.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: A commutation was received last night from the sheriff of Princess Anne county, addressed to the Governor, stating that Lewis Lane, who is attempting to serve a writ of ejectment, he had been forcibly resisted by an armed force of negroes, and requesting a request for assistance to execute the law and preserve the peace, the military force of the county is ordered to the aid of the civil authorities. Later information has been received from the interior of the case, to the effect that in an encounter to-day between the military and negroes, a sergeant had been severely wounded and a negro had been killed. The officer commanding the detachment has made application for reinforcements. He says the negroes in the surrounding country are arming and threatening an attack on the town. A force will probably be sent out to-night.

Washington.

WASHINGTON is in possession of one of the most wonderful of modern inventions. The invention is a Swiss clock, and consists in the fact that only one set of works is required; and with as many dials placed in a room, dials fixed in the walls of any number of rooms, the exact time can be furnished at a very trifling expense. It has been suggested that if the main works were located at the National Observatory, with connecting wires to the Capitol and public buildings, and as many private residences as may desire it, the correct or ball time could be furnished at a very small expense. The works are simple, and so arranged that there is little possibility of there getting out of order. The clock is intended for the Treasury department.

The Madison county ferry, which was sold yesterday in St. Louis, was really bought by the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, and is the property of that road for the transfer of cars from that road to the Missouri side of the river, and also to the North Missouri road if that road should not build the bridge at the Chicago Road. When this arrangement is made, the cars will run direct from Chicago or other points east to the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, when the bridge across Missouri, Kansas river is finished, without breaking bulk.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina yesterday granted a peremptory mandamus requiring the acting Mayor of Charleston to declare to be void the election held on the first Tuesday of November last. Governor Scott was served with an injunction restraining him from issuing certificates to the holders of the bonds of the State of South Carolina for bills funded.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 7—10 P. M.

The grain market as the afternoon board were quiet, and at a lower range of prices. No. 2 spring closing as at 1.20. In the evening one lot sold at 1.20, the market closing dull.

Provisions were quiet and active, though but few sales are reported. One round lot of 10,000 lbs salted shoulders at 11½c, cash or January delivery. Sales of packed hams at 9c in the store. Mess pork is quoted at 25.50@25.75. Land is dull and nominal at 16½@16½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 23c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 1,200 bales; stock 57,000 bales. Corn nominal. Oats 70c. Bran 1.10@1.15. Hay 1.50@1.60. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 16@16½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 16c. Ironbound 13@13½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 7.—Wheat quiet; white Michigan at 2.30; No. 2 red at 2.27; No. 1 spring at 2.32; amber, January, 2.32; February, 2.32; March, 2.32; April, 2.32; May, 2.32. Corn, buyers 70c, sellers 75c. Oats held at 60c for No. 1. Rye quiet. Clover seed, buyers 6.50, sellers 6.60. Timothy seed, buyers 3.50, sellers 3.60.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—Cotton market closed active, low middling for good ordinary 24c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Cotton in light demand at a decline of ½c; sales 1,700 bales; low middling 23½c; receipts 1,200 bales; stock 57,000 bales. Sugar active and advanced ½c on all grades. Molasses in good demand; common 60@65c; prime 70@75c. Coffee 13@16c.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE LANE POISONING CASE

The Last Day of the Trial.

Arguments of Counsel and Charge of Judge Stowe.

NO VERDICT YET RENDERED.

United States Court at Erie.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe and Bellas.

Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the trial of Lewis Lane, indicted for murder in poisoning his wife, was resumed.

Hr. McVay, Alderman Joseph A. Butler, Deputy Warden Wm. Smith and Prosecutor Wilt were each sworn, and gave the same testimony given in the former trial, Mr. Smith modified as to the throwing away by the prisoner of a bottle, when he was brought to the county jail. Professor Wuth testified as to making an analysis of the contents of the woman's stomach, and finding a sufficient quantity of arsenic to produce death.

Dr. George R. Metlock was sworn, and testified that he had been a practicing physician for fifty three years; any quantity of arsenic from two and one-half grains up would be sufficient to produce death.

Adjutant Stone was sworn and testified as to the conduct of the prisoner while being taken to jail and the throwing away of the bottle.

Mrs. Kieff testified as to being in the house when Mrs. Lane died, and to the fact of the prisoner's having had given her anything and also said, "Nothing, nothing that she knew of."

The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENSE.

The counsel for the defense asked for an attachment for a delinquent witness, which was granted.

T. C. McCarthy, Esq., then made the opening address to the jury, stating that the defense, on behalf of the prisoner, would be that they were defending an old colored man who was charged with the crime of murder, but who was innocent. If the defense would not be manifestly, or as strong as might be expected, they would rely principally upon the weakness of the case of the prosecution. The testimony of witnesses that of the conduct of Lane towards his wife was of the most kind character. Mrs. Lane was a woman of violent temper, and the previous to the death of Mrs. Lane, on the 9th of October, there had been a difficulty between the prisoner and his wife, which resulted in a blow. Mrs. Lane struck the prisoner a blow with a shovel, which the prisoner came after me and I went to his house to see what was going for him to do. He found the door was locked when I went in, and the door was not locked when I went out. Mrs. Lane was sworn and testified as to the cross-examination made by himself and Mr. McVay, as to the fact that Mrs. Lane had called upon him after Mrs. Lane was dead, and that he requested him to call upon her and he did not so.

Court then adjourned till a quarter past one o'clock.

On the re-assembling of Court Mrs. Smith, a witness for the further trial, was called to the stand of superintendent feeling concerning a little incident which lately occurred, declined to be sworn, and was committed to the custody of the sheriff for contempt in the former trial, and Mr. Haines asked the jury, if was in attendance, that she resided near the defendant, and so her heard any quarrelling between him and his wife.

Mr. McKelvey was sworn and testified that he was physician of the jail, and from a personal examination of the prisoner, he had been suffering from a disease, and that he was unable to walk. He had been carried to and he was taken to jail.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and the defense submitted the following proof, upon which he asked the Court to charge the jury:

That in order to entitle the Commonwealth to a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, it must appear from the evidence that the prisoner administered the poison with a deliberate intention to kill, or set purpose to take life, and the law implies malice from the fact that the deliberate means calculated to produce death, but it must appear from all the testimony and facts in the case.

Mr. Haines then addressed the jury as follows:

ARGUMENT OF MR. HAINES.

May your Honors please; Gentlemen of the Jury, I am sorry that I am called upon to speak in this case. I do not propose at the outset here to insist upon any confusion that you have heard in the case

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

AFTER all the opposition to Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, he has been re-elected. The opposition to him rose chiefly on account of the alleged irregularity of his habits. Senators and Representatives should be left at home when as much as even a question exists as to their sobriety. Senator HOWE is testified in favor of CHANDLER, and his case appeared not as bad as was charged. At any rate the Michigan Legislature were satisfied.

THE National Railroad Bills of Senator SHERMAN, taken together, constitute an important measure. Should it be determined that Congress has the right to grant charters, we may expect a new era in railroads to open. The representatives of the leading roads interested in opposing these new charters have had a conference, and a lively time in the lobby is certain. Wherever, in the spirit of monopoly existing roads are not in sympathy with the public, Congress, if it has the power, should grant relief in the manner proposed by Senator SHERMAN.

THE *Springfield Republican* is so delighted with the report of Mr. WELLS, Commissioner of the Revenue, that it hopes he will be made Secretary of the Treasury, which it thinks is his "true place." The principal argument in favor of Mr. WELLS in the consideration of the *Republican*, appears to be that having monies "ruthlessly on the toes of many a gouty Pennsylvanian and Marylander," by arguing in favor of tariff views quite contrary to those entertained by protectionists generally, he is just the man to manage our financial affairs. The *Republican* runs Mr. WELLS as injury by its sufficient friendship.

SOME of our contemporaries out of the State seem not well posted concerning Independence. Pennsylvania's next United States Senator, in the place of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, and as some of our own journals have fallen into errors relative to his history, we will state that he was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, and like GRANT, in early life was a tanner, having followed the occupation of his father. His age is forty-six. Having in his boyhood devoted himself to study, he was admitted to the Chambersburg Law School, and graduated with the highest honors. The tanner boy has grown to be one of the foremost lawyers of our State, and is not less distinguished for his advocacy of the great principles of Freedom and Progress that triumphed with the overthrow of the rebellion.

SEVERAL members of Congress have been called upon to "rise to a personal explanation" touching the prevalence and "promiscuousness" of their franks. First we were told by a member from New York, that he left the franking business entirely to a clerk. He would not say 1,000 sent in his books and pamphlets were not franked under his name—but he was not knowing to the fact. Another member from the East delegated the franking privilege to an enterprising journalist. A member from the Westcannot see that although we wrong won't make one right, he permitted his frank to circulate promiscuously, simply because he says he patterned after other members. His frank for a time passed into fresh hands, but he "never received a red cent for it," which does not entirely preclude the supposition that he received several greenbacks. Last of all we have the immediate SAM CAGE "rising" to an explanation. SAM has been wrongfully, very wrongfully accused of impecuniosity. The charge, we are gratified to state, is entirely unfounded. Our authority is unquestionable. We have the evidence directly from SAMUEL himself, who denies the charge that he permitted the Democratic Executive Committee of Westchester, Pa., to use his frank. The wagon loads of pamphlets and speeches and private correspondence bearing his frank were sent out on official business known only to himself. Nothing of the kind. SAMUEL is not quite so free to lose his frank to East Durham and Kennet. Mr. CAGE authorized his duty to well to permit such a thing. As all these explanations are eminently clear, direct and satisfactory, it would be time lulled to further question the persons calling them, therefore we express the hope that the discussion of the subject will be closed.

PERMANENT SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resumption of specie payments is the all absorbing question. Every day brings forward a fresh project which is to, in one grand way to relieve, until, with the statements and counter statements, statistical reports and laborious essays, the country is in a fair way to be bewildered. Some of the projects appear feasible, and we put forward in a plausible manner. Every one of these honestly believes he is the best that has yet been offered. Even when we begin to speculate in the currency of the future, a new has been furnished at last, and when we are in a mood to accept anything in reason, another project starting in to try upon the argument we have been pondering over with a kindly inclination. As the subject is one that must be met, we are compelled to extend to the last charge the same consideration that greater its predecessors. By this time we have grown careful. Deliberation and careful comparison have shown us our own errors, as well as the delusions of those who are bound up in get theories. We are much that is good in most of the projects accompanied by gross errors and unaccountable oversights. One project protects the Government at the expense of private enterprise. Another project gives undue prominence to the rights of the individual. Another makes war upon a class whose services are also necessary indispensable to the commercial world, and another would confine us prosperity to a single section. Every one of these difficulties still greater by adding new complications. Nearly all of these projects for the resumption of specie payments have been aptly termed "irresistible short cuts." They would lead us into hidden dangers and real trials. They propose to lay the plumb line of mathematics against the truths of the world, and thus direct its operations, forgetting the thousand and one things that influence trade and commerce, directing it now into the drifting it now into that channel. Even were it possible to take all these influences into consideration, the ability to control them would still be wanting.

NOW, in our opinion, the question of the resumption of specie payments is one that requires more time than seems to be grant of by those who would date the practical operation of their projects, twelve, twenty or thirty months hence. Has it never occurred to the authors of these projects that, were their plans accepted and carried out, resumption of specie payments would simply be a speculative affair? Suppose, for instance, specie payments were forced to-morrow, how long would they last? Suppose a law should be passed for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1870, how long would it last then? A few days ago we gathered a statement of the amount of our annual imports and exports, according to that statement the balance of trade was largely against us. We showed how much American gold was expended in ribbons, lace, and other fripperies.

The idle taste which demands the suicidal expenditure is not checked. It is not on the wane; it is increasing. Now, suppose we were to restore to specie payments, and the balance of trade now against us, instead of diminishing, continue to increase—which is altogether probable. It has been shown time and again, that were we to attempt to pay the difference, it would drain the country of specie. But this balance of trade must be paid, and if it is not paid in our favor, it must be met in another. Here is at once one of the strongest arguments against too hasty resumption, and the suggestion of the means whereby we may restore our credit.

THE shrewd Americans, who "used to" across that cradle them to live indigent out of the world, import not only iron, leather, cotton and woolen fabrics, but an immense amount of useless luxuries and trashy from abroad. Every additional million expended almost materially increases the disarrangement of our currency. If, instead of keeping pace for the resumption of specie payments, our statesmen would devise some method for securing the balance of trade in favor of the United States, the question of specie payments would regulate itself. If any one asks how this is to be done, we answer by the creation of a discriminating tariff that will enable American manufacturers to work their own ore, and weave their own fabrics. Let Congress act upon this suggestion, and we shall not have such suggestive items as these staring us in the face:

"Philadelphia, January 7th. The subjoined bond and stock sales were made at the Stock Exchange this morning:

New York, December 28th. The three subjoined named subscribers having failed take out the following Government Bonds:

$5,000 for Boston.
$10,000 for Philadelphia.
$50,000 for Chicago.
Greenback for Boston.....
Greenback for Boston.....
Greenback for Boston.....

When Congress does this, not only the question of the return to a gold standard will be finally disposed of, but the country will be fairly placed on the road to lasting prosperity.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR GEARY, in his message to the Legislature, alludes to the liberal endowment of the State Agricultural College, and expresses the hope that it will atonce enter upon a useful and successful career. The Governor states that want of means has prevented this institution from meeting the expectations of the founders and the public generally, and that its failure did not result from any want of care, zeal or labor on the part of those having it in charge. There are persons who have been industrious enough to say that the College has been very badly managed, and that it should either be thoroughly reorganized or abolished. We are not prepared to indorse the charge of mismanagement, but we are glad to learn from the message that "the Board of Trustees has recently reorganized the faculty and remodified the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community." These model and experimental farms have been purchased by the Board—one at the College, in Centre county, for $9,000, one in Chester county for $37,750, and one in Indiana county, for $10,500. With a liberal endowment for the College, a complete reorganization of the Faculty, and these model farms for conducting experimental operations, it will be strange indeed if the art and science of agriculture are not made really advanced by this State. The origin of county has been removed, and this is a great matter, as no educational institution can ever become popular or useful while it is constantly struggling from want of means. The reorganization of the Faculty also seemed to be essential, and the Trustees have done a wise thing in calling the Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWES to the head of the institution, having chosen him President. His whole life has been devoted to the cause of education, and no more competent scholar or experienced teacher could have been selected. He has revised the practical course of instruction in the Agricultural Department, and will unite the training, practical and theoretical, so thorough and comprehensive as the facilities of the College will warrant.

THE College will open under its present auspices on the third Monday (18th) of February—the session closing at the last of July. The fall term begins on the 26th of August, and closes on the 26th of December. A fall course, to entitle to a degree, will occupy four years. Tuition, payable by students not representatives of their proper counties, will be thirty dollars for the spring and twenty dollars for the fall term. Each county in the State will be entitled to one student free of tuition in proportion to the population, not exceeding an aggregate of four hundred from the whole State. The first applicants from each county, if duly qualified, will be preferred; but if more than the requisite number apply at the same time from any county, the best qualified will be admitted to free tuition. Applicants must be sons of inhabitants of the State, of good moral character, sixteen years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States. The charge for boarding, etc., for all students, is one hundred and seventy dollars per year, payable in advance. The law requires that the lawn and garden be worked by the students, but these labors will be light among so many, and will not interfere with the regular hours for study.

The Capture of Scinde.

A soldier writing from Fort Ohio describes the conduct of Scinde and the other prominent Indian Chiefs on meeting to the highest degree. Their submission was abject in the extreme. They were all compelled to be reduced to the most humiliating modes here. Beside sum of constant occurrence, current Rupee was compelled to accede to the most arrogant demands for the acts of duties of presenting an immediate account of the receipts, etc. The correspondent relates the manner in which Sheridan met Scinde. While the column was halted to await the crossing of the river, the commander of the advance came to Sir Charles's encampment and announced that the Ameers in person were coming to tender their submission. Some preparations had been made for the reception of the distinguished visitors, and the Ameers were conducted to the front to meet the General, who advanced to meet our party. A singular group, when met. Outer and Col. Outram joined the interrogation. It was not certain whether Scinde Meanee would be present, and every man of our party examined his pistol and rifle, held both ready and kept mounted, prepared to charge should any hostile demonstration be made. The hills across the river were covered with the armed followers of the assembling chiefs. When met, Outer and Col. Outram received the party the humble usual negotiations. Scinde rode up to Col. Outram, and with an air of arrogance exclaimed "How!" and immediately commenced speaking in hand. Col. Outram refused to receive. The Indian now took a anger, exclaiming "He knows," striking his breast, and was about to signal the attack, when, nothing more than approaching as a child around a mile distant, he ceased his address. After a delay of a mile he was recognized, when he submitted directly to his own fortune. The country may rely upon it that Sheridan will "take the stench out" of the treacherous old rogue.

GENERAL FRANCIS DARCY HASLE had a grand reception at Cooper Institute the other night. Of course the reception was a success, for the fact that he "came and effort to be present on the occasion" by the Fenians is a "guarantee enough." He proposes to do up the "gang" and cleans promised by the movement. Hasle is a Brooklyn lawyer, and among the fighting men of England and Ireland. Some of his statements were decidedly mock. For instance, when he lectured in Cork, "one people couldn't get into the hall." Again he stated that the people of Ireland "did not like the system as much as intimidating." There have been lecturers in this city, who could say the same thing, and for the same reason—because the people had no desire to "get in."

THE people of New York are in confusion over the introduction of open locks. The occasion created appropriate enthusiasm. We are informed that the open *locks* is destined to "sweep away the fragments" of the Italian opera, Gaiety, English opera and Barnum Circle. We have heard so many things similar to this, that we are inclined to consider the open locks as merely pretentious. Some of the compliments indulged in by the New York pressare curious, saying that "sometimes the sparkle and spirit of champagne with the higher order of ale" is in great danger of growing flat, and "serving on one's stomach."

SECOND-CLASS mails matter continues to swell to extraordinary masses even in the rule of economy. We are told that at the annual sale of grass in the Fulton Chronicle, the other night, Mr. Beecher "increased the business of the evening in a large, lucrative address," in consequence of the fact that the "business" printed upwards of 20,000, there was a corresponding increase in the circulation. Some proprietors will be humorous on the back part of that amount.

FRIENDS of peace among the Indians will be pleased to learn that Gen. Custer, accompanied by Senator Stanwood, of Colorado, Delegate Clagett and H. W. Cook, your correspondent, and the scouts commanding Lieut. Hare, Dupree, etc., all started again on the 1st inst. from Fort Hays, Kansas, to visit the hostile camps. We have received no letters from the party since they started, but the generals of the army in the field are confident that Custer will succeed in bringing in some of the hostile chiefs.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* yesterday, referring to the special appointment of the Grand Jury, relative to the inadequacy of the Court House for its present business, suggests that the building be appropriated for an Opera House and United States court Room, and that a decent building be put up elsewhere. It says that Allegheny city, perhaps, will consent to consolidation on all year, and give room for one of the Common Pleas in the Court House building. We are glad to find that the *Post* admits that this is the age of improvement, and we warmly urge the building of a new Court House.

THE Mobile *Tribune* gives a lengthy account of the sufferings of Southern emigrants in Brazil. Out of all the Southern families that went to that country at the close of the war only seven or eight remain. The "Hastings colony," of Kentucky, has been broken up and dispersed. Those that are left are in a destitute condition, while the families that have returned are not slow in expressing their gratitude at the prospects of taking a fresh lease of life.

AS a reward of merit for patriotism in the State, it is rumored that John C. Breckinridge will be made Secretary of the Navy, and that Gen. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, John Slidell, of Louisiana, or John Slidell, of New York, will be appointed Minister to France. Of course, the latter will be appointed Minister to France. Of course, the latter will be appointed Minister to France. Of course, the latter

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Water Main 6 Per Cent. Extension Bonds at 90.

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, COMMERCIAL, January 7, 1869.

Considerable statement from the stringency in the money market is already felt, and good paper can be negotiated with more facility and at lower rates. The banks are beginning to let out some liberal loans, sufficient to meet the demands of their customers.

—The corporation case in the New York money market had a good effect on government bonds being. The advance in the latter is remarkable, as will be seen from the comparison below:

James E. Beady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York [illegible]:

	Jan. 5, 1869.	Jan. 7, 1869.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. De H. Bartley & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
6's, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6's, 1881, reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The city of Galena in the New York railway stock market was the sharp one in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The directors, before their adjournment yesterday at Cleveland, made a stock dividend of one per cent., which was to be published in the papers in the New York morning. It was known here early this morning, and caused heavy orders to purchase, which therefore kept up all day. The advance yesterday is equal to five per cent. from the opening yesterday morning.

—The following notes, made up from the quotations received at A. W. Schmertz's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 9 Fourth avenue, show the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern, pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver, pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The Prices of petroleum remains the same here now as it closed on a week ago, and dealers are unable to [illegible] upon the tearing and selling of [illegible] at any rate, which is now being [illegible] in the city. Some of the Stock Exchanges have had reports of the [illegible] and have prohibited their members from dealing in it. Some of the [illegible] and directors of some of our [illegible] companies have also [illegible] their connection with the [illegible] and [illegible] institutions in this city. The [illegible] from these causes are [illegible] to the [illegible] of petroleum, and [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the producers, and [illegible] to a [illegible] of a panic, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Commercial.

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Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

This distinguished American prima donna will sing at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. The sale of seats will commence at Mellor's on Saturday morning, and not knowing the first attraction, Miss Kellogg is but twenty-four years old, and as a songstress in her line of art that she fully possesses some years ago, and her triumphs are well known, the last mentioned all the prestige, fame, and her fingers are well known, the last mentioned all the prestige, fame, and her fingers are well known, the last mentioned all the prestige, fame, and her fingers